

IOSIF,I.; SCHNEIDER, I.A.

Chromatographic analysis in gaseous stage of methane oxidation products. Studii cerc chim 13 no.6/7:453-458 Je-Jl '64

1. Physical Chemistry Research Center, Romanian Academy, 23
Dumbrava Rosie St., Bucharest.

IOSIF, I.; SCHNEIDER, I.A.

Gas-chromatographic separation of methane oxidation products.
Rev chimie Roum 9 no.6/7:445-450 Je-Jl '64

1. Physical Chemistry Research Center, Rumanian Academy , 23
Dumbrava Rosie St., Bucharest.

MURGULESCU, I. G., acad.; SCHNEIDER, I.-A.

On the thermal decomposition of methane in dynamic conditions.
Studii cerc chim 8 no.3:367-374 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Sectia de
chimie-fizica, Bucuresti. 2.Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cerce-
tari de chimie (for Murgulescu).

(Methane) (Acetylene) (Hydrocarbons)
(Aromatic compounds)

SCHNEIDER, J.

SCHNEIDER, J.

Advantage of the Elitex service for textile manufacturers.

p. 14 (Kovoexport) Vol. 3, no. 8, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

SCHNEIDER, J.

Preparation of cotton machinery. p. 782.
(GLASNIK, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957)

SQ: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

ITEM NO.	1ST AND 2ND CHOICE PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	3RD AND 4TH CHOICE PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
CA	<p>The production of benzoic acid from toluene in an oxidizing solution of potassium dichromate in sulfuric acid. Jaroslav Schneider, <i>Chem. Obzor</i> 14, 153-9, 177-83, 199-204 (1939).²⁴ In the oxidation of toluene by K₂Cr₂O₇ and H₂SO₄, the temp. and the concn. of the acid were the governing factors: below 20° a concn. of 65% H₂SO₄ was not sufficient to begin the reaction; at 25° this concn. initiated the reaction. At 0° with 60% H₂SO₄, about 21% of the K₂Cr₂O₇ remained unreduced at the end of 6 hrs. With 80% H₂SO₄ the K₂Cr₂O₇ was reduced completely even at 0°. In the factory the gradual addn. of H₂SO₄ and the gradual elevation of the temp., from 50° to 95° gave a 72% yield in 30 hrs. with the concn. of H₂SO₄ at 50% and used in a 97% excess. The consumption of toluene was 130% of the theoretical with the largest losses occurring during the distn. The oxidation of BrOH to CO₂ + H₂O occurred simultaneously with the oxidation of toluene to PhCH₂OH, BzH and BzOH. At lower temps. the oxidations were accompanied by condensations of toluene, PhCH₂OH and BzH by the H₂SO₄ to form oils of the benzophenone type, BzC₆H₄CO₂H and anthraquinone; about 5% of the toluene entered into these condensation products. In the presence of Mn(OH)₂ or FeSO₄ the yield was increased 10-19%; the catalysts shortened the reaction time, lowered the reaction temp., did not lower the min. concn. of 50% H₂SO₄ and interfered with the crystn.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Frank Marsh</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p>

"Hydrofluoric acid, its production, characteristics, and safety in use."
 Chemické Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 6, No 9/10, Nov./Dec. 1952, p. 535

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

Schneider, J.

Quantitative analysis of fluorine in the conversion of raw phosphates to super-phosphates. p. 111.

Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1955.

CHEMICKY PRUMYSL

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

SCHNEIDER, JAROSLAV

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application.
Mineral Salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases, I-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62075

Author: Schneider, Jaroslav

Institution: None

Title: Processing of Zinnwaldite for the Production of Lithium Salts

Original Periodical: Zpracovani cinvalditu na lithne soli, Chem. prumysl, 1955, 5, No 8,
320-323; Czech

Abstract: Review. Considered are composition and processing methods of crude Li-containing salts. Treatment of zinnwaldite (Z): mixture of flotation Z (containing in %: Li₂O 2.7, K₂O 10.8, SiO₂ 46.6, F 6.7, FeO 7.9, Al₂O₃ 23.0, MnO 1.7) and K₂SO₄ (I) in the proportions 10:3.5 is decomposed at 900-935°. Thus in Z the Li is replaced by K. One part by weight of decomposed mixture are treated while boiling and stirring with 3 parts by weight of secondary extract adding solid KOH (to maintain pH of solution at 7.5-8) and a small

Card 1/2

O Z E C H

"Utilization of hydrochloric acid waste in the production of the cryolite." Jar. Schneider and Alena Hunková. *Chem. Prámyd* 5(30), Nov. 1955-56 (1956).—HCl, liberated in the reaction $H_2AlF_6 + 3 NaCl \rightarrow NaAlF_6 + 3 HCl$, can be utilized for the production of $CaHPO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, important as a fertilizer, instead of being lost by neutralization as in the usual procedure. Phosphate "Kola" (40.14% P_2O_5) and "Gafsa" (28.09% P_2O_5) were used for lab. expts. to prep. the ppt., 400-500 kg. of the being ppt. produced for each ton of cryolite. L. A. Helwich

Czechoslovakia

Reduktion einiger fluechtiger Cholride durch elektrische Entladung

SO: Chemische Technik, March 1956, Uncl.

SCHNEIDER, JAROSLAV

Nova technika v chemickem prumyslu. [1. vyd.] Praha, Orbis, 1956. 34 p.
(Edice Technicke vedy, sv. 15) [New technology in the chemical industry. 1st ed.
diags., graphs]

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no.10, October 1957. Uncl.

SCHNEIDER, J.

Czechoslovakia/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 880

Author: Schneider, JAROSLAV

Institution: None

Title: Cleavage of Anthraquinone by Hydroxides of Alkali Metals with the Formation of Salts of Benzoic Acid

Original

Periodical: Chem. prumysl, 1956, Vol 6, No 5, 188-192 (published in Czech)

Abstract: At 200-280° anthraquinone (I) is cleaved by KOH in kerosene or paraffin with the formation of C₆H₅COOK. I also disproportionates into hydroanthraquinone (II) and oxyanthraquinones. When NaOH is used (optimum temperature 250-260°) the cleavage of I proceeds somewhat slower but the yield of C₆H₅COOH (III) is not less than with KOH. Passing an air stream through the reaction mixture increases the yield of III by reducing the II formed to I. Ten grams of I are stirred (3 hours at 250-260°) in a slow air stream with 150 ml kerosene and 11.5 gm of powdered KOH; the III is filtered off; the yield is 84%, based on I converted.

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SCHNEIDER, JAROSLAV

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application - Elements, Oxides, Mineral
Acids, Bases, Salts.

H-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8606

Author : Schneider Jaroslav

Inst :

Title : Yield of Fluorine on Precipitation of Fluosilicic Acid.

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1956, 6, No 11, 451-453

Abstract : Experimental data are presented on determination of the yield of Na_2SiF_6 on precipitation thereof from solutions of H_2SiF_6 of different concentration with the use of varying excess of saturated solution of NaCl. On the basis of correlations which hold in the case of dilute solutions, equations are derived for calculating the losses, or the yield, of Na_2SiF_6 depending on the amounts of H_2SiF_6 and NaCl that are present, and on their concentrations. The experimental data are in good agreement with the calculations.

Card 1/1

Schneider

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Elements.
ApprovEd FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

H-8

Chem. Products. Elements. ApprovEd FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447530005-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74514

Author : Schneider J.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Losses of Sulfur in the Wash Towers of Sulfuric Acid Plants

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1957, No 11, 593-596

Abstract : Based on analyses of S losses occurring in liquid and gaseous phases, a possibility of increasing the rate of H_2SO_4 manufacturing has been investigated. Bibliography includes 5 names.

Card : 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia R-5
CATEGORY :
ABS, JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 13-41
AUTHOR : Schneider, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Studies on Increased Converter Output in the Production of Sulfuric Acid by the Contact Process
CRIG. PUB. : Chem Prunsei, 9, No 5, 240-246 (1959)
ABSTRACT : The productivity of the converters can be increased by 25.5% and, for a minimum guaranteed SO₂ concentration in the feed gas, even by 31.5%. A method is described which permits an increase in the conversion to 97% by improved heat distribution in the converters and by increasing the output of the latter.
From author's summary

CARD: 1/1

240

SCHNEIDER, Jaroslav st.

"Production of nitrogen fertilizers" by [inz.] Karel Klein.
Reviewed by Jaroslav Schneider. Chem prum 13 no.1:39 Ja '63.

SCHNEIDER, Jaroslav st.

"Inorganic pigment production" by Vitezslav Karkoska, Reviewed
by Jaroslav Schneider st. Chem prum 13 no.2:95 F '63.

KORDIK,E.; SCHNEIDER, Jar,st.

"Technology of mineral salts" by Maks Efimovic Pozin [Pozin,
Maks Efimovich]. Reviewed by E.Kordik, Jar.Schneider st.
Chem prum 13 no.11:598-599 N'63.

SCHNEIDER, Jindrich, inz.; DOLEZAL, Borivoj, inz.

Continuous cheese processing. Prum potravin 13 no.9:488-493 s '62.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha (for Schneider).
2. Ustredni vyzkumnny ustav potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha (for Dolezal).

SCHNEIDER, Jindrich, inz.; DANEK, Jiri, inz.

Measuring the consistency of processed cheese. Prum potravin 13 no.9:
493-496 S '62.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha (for Schneider).
2. Statni inspekce jakosti potravinarskych výrobku, Praha (for Danek).

SCHNEIDER, Jeno, Bedo-dijas

Specific deer feeders. Erdo 14 no.2:76-77 F '65.

1. Former Director, Keszthely State Forestry.

L 34717-66 EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)

JD/RM

ACC NR: A16025193

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/003/0181/0189

AUTHOR: Schneider, Jolan-Schneyder, Y.; Csanyi, Laszlo, J.-Chani, L. Y. (Professor; Doctor)

26

ORG: Institute for Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged

B71

TITLE: Oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 46, no. 3, 1965, 181-189

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation kinetics, peroxy organic acid

ABSTRACT: It was shown that the oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid is similar to that of peroxysulfuric acid, as described by CSANYI, L. J., (Ibid., Vol 14, 1958, p 275). The oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid (E) was characterized by the equation

$$E = E_0 + 0.0591 \log \frac{[HOOAc]^{5/3}}{[H_2O_2]^{5/3} [H^+]^{2/3}}$$

where the standard potential, E_0 , is 0.85 ± 0.02 V. The potential is less affected by the peroxyacetic acid and hydrogen peroxide concentration in the region where the hydrogen peroxide:peroxyacetic acid ratio is higher than three. H_2O_2 appears to be the potential-determining factor. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

SCHNEIDER, J.

Intravenous use of novocaine in urology. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no.39:
1085-1088 29 Sept. 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Urological Department of the State District Hospital
in Ostrava I (Head--Docent Karel Uhlik, M. D.).

CSORDA, Jeno, dr.,; SCHNEIDER, Jossef, dr.

Urinary corticoids in various stages of infant dystrophy.

Gyermekgyogyaszat 6 no.5:132-137 May 55

1. A pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának (igazgató:
Dr. Kerpel-Fronius Odon) közleménye.

(ADRENAL CORTEX, hormones,
in urine, in inf. dystrophy)

(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS,
dystrophy, urinary corticoids in)

(URINE,
adrenal cortex hormones in inf. dystrophy)

CSORDAS, Jeno, dr.; SCHNIDER, Jozsef, dr.

Case of panmyelophthisis (Fanconi's syndrome), combined with developmental anomalies. Gyermekgyogyaszat 6 no.10:309-313 Oct 55

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának kozleménye
(Igazgató: Dr. Kerpel-Fronius Odon egyetemi tanár)
(BONE MARROW, diseases
panmyelophthisis, Fanconi's syndrome, etiol. & pathogen.)

SCHNEIDER J.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 03/14/2001 T CIA-RDP86-00513R001447530005-2
Internal Secretion. Adrenals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26834
Author : Csordas, J., Fulop, T., Fulop, E., Schneider, J.
Inst : -
Title : The Influence of Chronic Malnutrition on the Functional Ability of the System Hypophysis-Adrenal Cortex.
Orig Pub : Acta physiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 9, Suppl., 35
Abstract : No abstract.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68210.

Author : Schneider K.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Silicons in the Glass Industry.

Orig Pub: Sklar a keramik, 1957, 7, No 9, 255-258.

Abstract: Silicons (S) are employed in the glass industry as liquids soluble in water or oils, as emulsions, and sometimes in conjunction with resins and waxes. The first attempt to use S dates back to 1942. An advantage of employing S as coating material for the glass forms compared to lubricating oils consists in the following: opening of the glass forms is improved; formation of detrimental smoke, oil vapors, and soot is eliminated; there is no splash-

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimya, 1958, No 20, 68210.

Abstract: cessfully used. Problems pertaining to the surface characteristics (hydrophilic) are reviewed. Tests were performed in which glass surfaces were treated with sulfur dioxide, organic and metallic-organic soaps, and resins. New types of S were developed in 1952 - "siloxanes", which resulted in the following advantages when used in glass surface treatment; resistance to damage of glass surface was increased; mechanical properties of the glass aggregate were retained. Moreover, bottles produced with S have smoother surfaces. This is demonstrated by the ease with which a paper label or cork stopper may be removed. The cork has no tendency to adhere to the neck of a bottle. Chemical resistance to water and acids is increased by

Card 3/5

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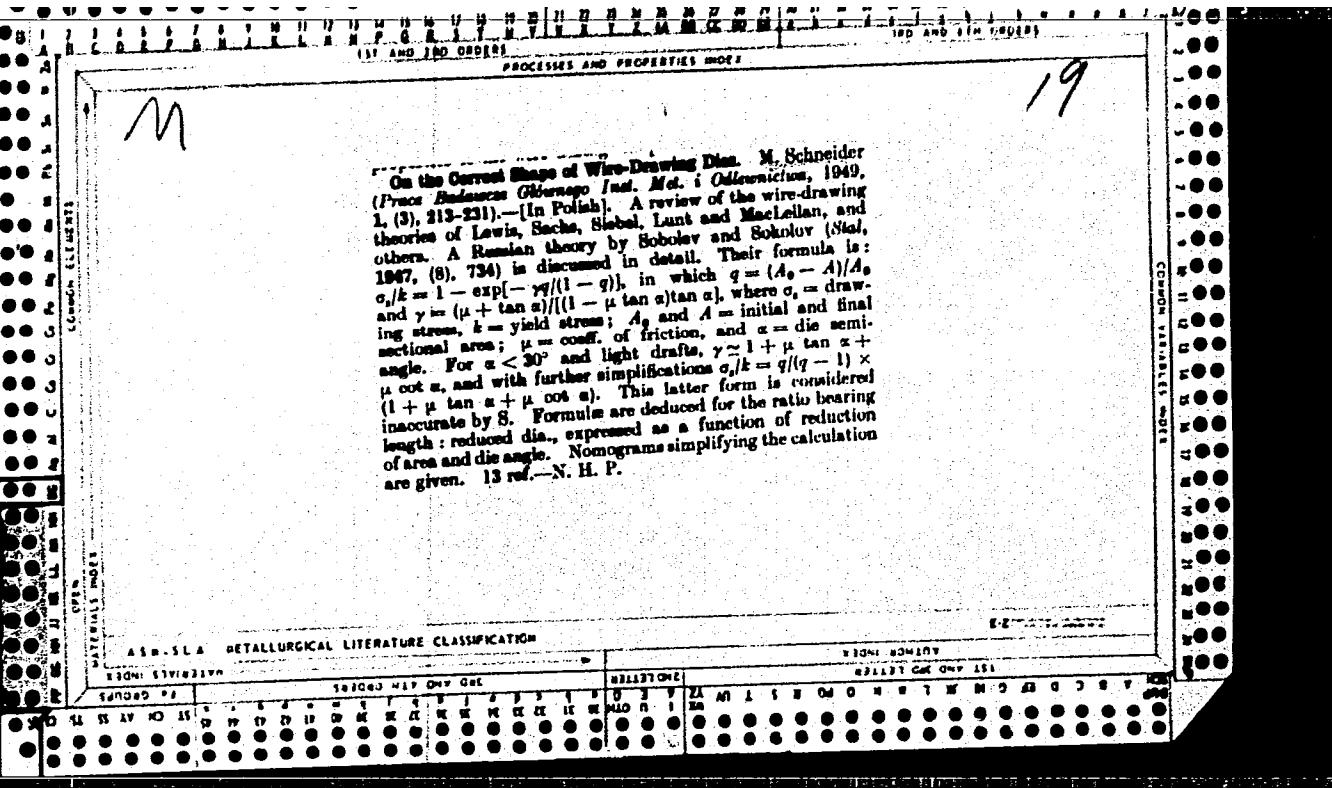
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

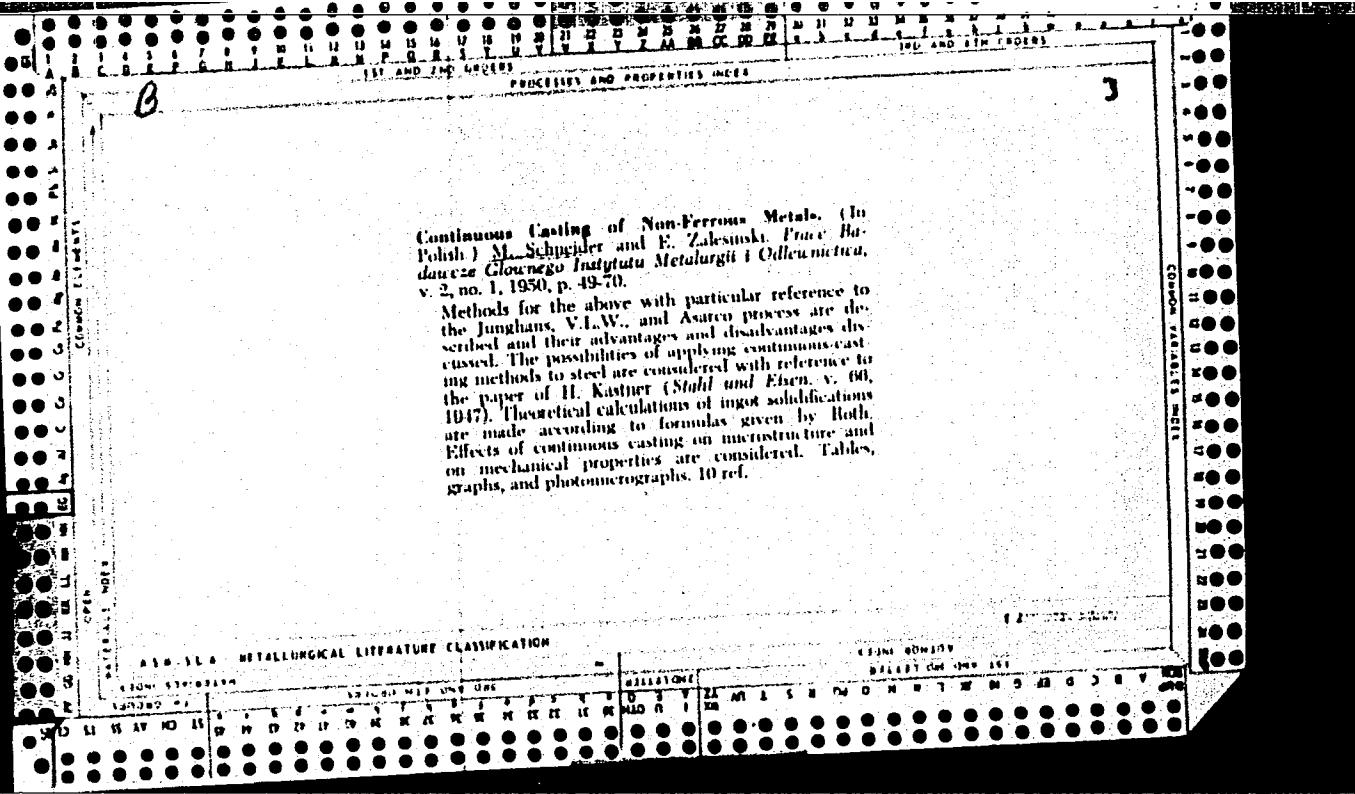
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68210.

Abstract: a tubing. Because of that the amount of light rays absorbed is reduced.

Card 5/5

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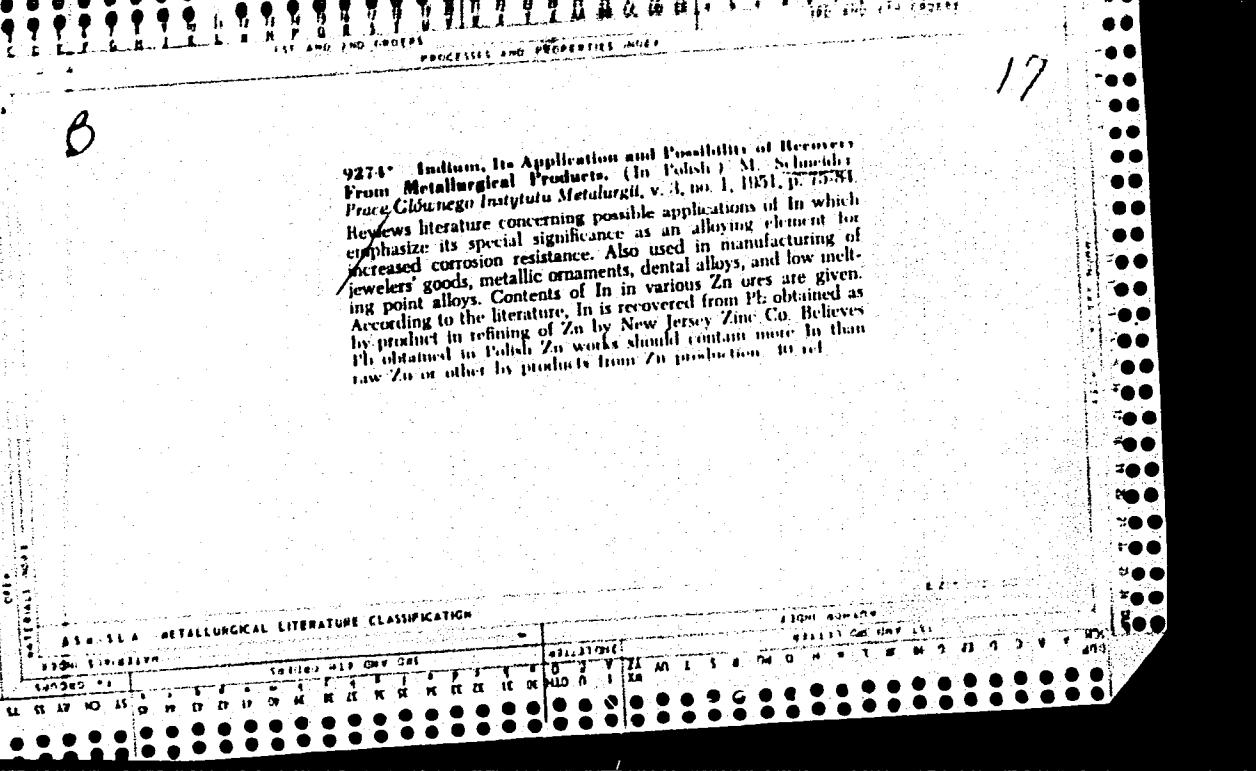


19

J. M. A.

"Empirical and Graphical Method for the Determination of Drawing Forces." M. Schneider and R. Wusatowski (*Prace
Głównego Inst. Mat.*, 1951, **3**(1), II-16).—[In Polish]. From the ranges of scatter constructed with the use of Lueg and Pomp's data (*Mitt. K.-W. Inst. Metallforsch.*, 1944, (48)) for the drawing force, coeff. of deformation efficiency, Y.F., and the ratio of axial stress and B.H.N. (σ_1/H_s)—all as functions of % area reduction (γ)—it was established that the last relation gives the smallest scatter, and therefore is

best suited for the detn. of drawing force. The results of S. and W.'s own measurements of drawing force and hardness for low-C steel rods, presented in terms of σ_1/H_s , are within the range of scatter of Lueg and Pomp's values. From the mean curve $\sigma_1/H_s \sim f(\gamma)$ the following empirical equation is deduced for the drawing force: $P = \frac{\pi d}{4} H_s (0.55\gamma + 0.03)$ kg.— where d is the final dia. of the wire in mm. A nomogram based on this equation permits rapid evalution of P .
—A. G.



MA

15

"Lead Bronzes and Methods of Casting Them on to Steel Bearing Shells. M. Schneidov and S. Balicki (*Prace Głównego Inst. Mat.*, 1951, 8, (2), 113-148).-[In Polish]. Comprehensive investigations into the casting of Pb bronzes as linings to steel shells show that the diffusion method is unsuitable because of : (a) low adhesion of the bronze to the shell owing to considerable shrinkage, (b) unavoidable segregation of Pb caused by low cooling rates, and (c) difficulty in ensuring the required chem. compn. as a result of segm. of Pb during diffusion annealing. Static and centrifugal-casting methods give good results when carried out in N₂ or CO₂ atmospheres with sufficiently fluid bearing alloys cooled at rates up to 1000° C./min. In addition to Cu and up to 30% Pb, the alloys should contain up to 1% Ni + S + Si + Ag (but > 0.3% S and 0.1% Si) and up to 0.15-0.20% of other alloying elements. Testing methods recommended include examination of the surface of the casting for porosity and cracks, sound tests, chem. analysis, macro-examination, and hardness, adhesion, and radiographic tests. 18 ref.—A. G.

met. abstracts

19

*Wire Drawing by Means of Tandem Wire-Drawing Machines. M. Schneider (*Prace Głównego Inst. Met.*, 1951, 3, (3), 233-246).—[In Polish]. The wire-drawing process has been theoretically investigated. Formulae are derived for calculating the drawing force in simple tandem and back-pull tandem wire-drawing machines, which take into account friction and resistance to plastic deformation. The latter is calculated for successive dies in back-pull wire-drawing, and it is shown that the appn. of back-pull reduces friction in dies. The power required for wire-drawing on tandem machines is calculated from the relations between the dia. and speed of rotation of the dies and the wire dia. The amount of frictional heat developed in drawing is evaluated, and it is found to be distributed between the wire and the die in proportion to their thermal conductivities. —A. G.

B.J.R

and Refining

5109* Investigations of the Solidification of Duralumin
in a Water-Cooled Sheet-Iron Ingot Mold. (In Polish.) M.
Schneider and E. Zalesinski. *Prace Głównego Instytutu Met-
alurgii*, v. 3, no. 6, 1951, p. 491-500.

Presents results of above investigation. The process takes place
in 2 stages, loss of heat by radiation and the solidification
process in the interior of the ingot. Presents diagram for the
process and recommendations for rate of cooling.

Production of Steel

The Possibilities of the Continuous Casting Steel. M.
Schneider and E. Zelinski. (*Hutnik (Katowice)*, 1952, 19, 1,
1-8). [In Polish]. A survey of literature concerning the
continuous casting of steel is given, and various aspects of
this process are discussed.—v. o.

SCHNEIDER, Marian, (Engineer)

"Stretching Steel."

SO: Hutnik, No. 5, Stalinogrod, May 1953 (Air, Treasure Island # 144566, Feb. 1954,
Unclassified.)

Schneider JY

4

Stampings from Brittle Metals and Alloys. M. Schneider and H. Wegner (*Prace Inst. Mech.*, 1957, 6, (20), 32-37). [In Polish]. S. and W. studied the possibility of using as-cast 70:30 brass for the stamping of thin-walled cups. According to the equation $\sigma_3 - \sigma_2 = \sigma_1 < 0$, where $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ are the stresses in three dimensions, it is possible by suitable increase of the stresses to change brittle material into a plastic form. This offers economic advantages, since rolling of the blanks is eliminated, and it becomes possible to form stampings from suitably cut ingots. Stampings from blanks 29.8 mm. in dia. \times 15 mm., cut from a round ingot bar, possess good surface quality and microstructure. Cups drawn from the stampings possess good characteristics; hardness distribution is uniform throughout, and ranges from 150 to 160 kg./mm.². 10 ref.—A. W.

RY

P/039/61/000/003/001/002
A221/A126

AUTHOR: Schneider, Marian, Master of Engineering, Docent

TITLE: Forces and stresses appearing during the plug drawing of tubes

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, no. 3, 1961, 79 - 84

TEXT: In this article the author presents equations for the calculation of forces appearing during plug drawing of tubes. There are three methods of tube drawing used most frequently: a) sink drawing at which slight reduction of tube diameter takes place, b) mandril drawing, aiming for a considerable reduction of tube wall thickness and c) tube drawing on the plug, aiming for tube wall thickness and tube diameter reduction. The process of tube drawing on the plug can be divided - for calculation purposes - into three phases: a) sink drawing along the sector at which the tube diameter is reduced, but the wall thickness is not changed, b) drawing along the sector at which the tube diameter is reduced and at the same time the wall thickness becomes thinner and c) drawing through the cylindrical part of the drawing die in which the tube sizing takes place. The author now develops mathematically the various parameters for the 3 operations. The article

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P/039/61/000/003/001/002

A221/A126

Forces and stresses appearing during the...

ends with a numerical example of tube drawing forces calculation. There are 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: AGH - Kraków

Card 2/2

SCHNEIDER, Marian

Forces and stresses originated from plug drawing. Muszaki
kozl MTA 31 no.1/4:193-206 '62.

1. Banayaszati-Kohaszati Akademia Krakow, Fémek Keplekény
Alakításának Tánszeke.

SCHNEIDER, Marian, doc.; RZECZYCKI, Jan, inz.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447530005-2
Technological parameters of tubes rolled in a 300 mm
reducing mill. Hutnik 31 no.9:299-307 S '64.

1. School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

ACC NR: AP6032631

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0023/66/010/004/0422/0436

AUTHOR: Schneider, Manfred

ORG: Institute of Theoretical Physics and of Geophysics of the Mining Academy,
Freiberg/Sa (Institut für theoretische Physik und Geophysik der Bergakademie)

TITLE: A vertical single-bar pendulum for the measurement of deflections of the vertical caused by earth bodily tides

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, v. 10, no. 4, 1966, 422-436

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetry, gravimetry survey, oceanography, pendulum mechanics

ABSTRACT: The article reports on experiments and studies carried out to determine the possibility of reducing the size and dimensions of the vertical pendulum so that it could be used in bore holes for measuring deflections of the vertical caused by earth bodily tides, and to test the validity and practicability of a new measurement principle for making such measurements. The measurements were carried out at Freiberg at the same place where earlier observations with the vertical pendulum of deflections of the vertical had been made, at the Turmhof-Hilfsstollnsohle of the Alt-Elisabeth School Mine (Lehrgrube Alt-Elisabeth) of the Mining Academy in Freiberg at a distance of 77m from the ground surface. The experimental measurement chamber was located at a distance of 75m from the mine shaft. It was determined that in the course of the year-long program of measurements temperature variations at the measurement point did

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6032631

not exceed 0.01°C. The measurement method is based on the principle that it is possible to observe tidal changes from the position of a bar with a Cardan joint suspension and with suitable directional measurement data units. "The experimental investigations were possible only through the encouragement on a large scale of Prof. Dr. W. Buchheim, Director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics and Geophysics of the Freiberg Mining Academy. Prof.-Dr. Engineer K. Neubert made available the installations of the Alt-Elisabeth School Mine. The experimental setup was prepared at the Institute workshops with the decisive cooperation of Mr. Fischer and Mr. Loscher. The investigations were furthered by the support of Mr. Brendler, Mining Engineer and Director of the Alt-Elisabeth School Mine. We wish to express our thanks to all of those who have contributed to the success of the investigation, in particular to Mr. Dittrich who was in charge of the experimental station the whole time the investigation was in progress. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 8 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/, SUBM DATE: 18Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 008/

Card 2/2

SCHNEIDER, Petr

New use of crystallographic properties in electrical engineering.
Slaboproudý obzor 25 no.1:53-54 Ja'64.

SCHNEIDER, Petr, dr.

Examination of residual gases in electron tubes. El tech cas
15 no. 7:396-410 '64.

1. Development Department of the Tesla Roznov, Branch Enterprise
Vrsovice, Prague 10 - Vrsovice, trida SNB 55.

SCHNEIDER, Petr, dr.

A contribution to the evaluation of some antiemission materials
for electron tubes with cathodes from thorium-coated tungsten.
El tech cas 13 no.10:615-623 '62.

1. Tesla Roznov, zavod Vrsovice, Na louzi 1, Praha 10.

1033. Use of complexes in chemical analysis. XI. Gravimetric determination of titanium. R. Pfibl and P. Schneider (*Coll. Trav. Chim. Tchekoslov.*, 1950, 18, 389-392).—Ti is determined gravimetrically as TiO_2 by pptn. with aq. NH_4^+ in presence of complexone III (ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid). The stable complexes formed by Fe, Al, and other heavy metals (except Ti) with complexones are not precipitated with eq. NH_4^+ . Presence of Mn necessitates a double pptn., whilst Cr should be present as alkali chromate. A procedure for determining Ti, Fe, and Al simultaneously in bauxite is detailed.

W. J. BAKER

C.A.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE REACTION OF THE MAGNESIUM SALT OF

Vinylacetylene on β -ionone and the vinyl homologous C₁₈-ketone. P. Karrer and J. Schneider (Univ. Zurich, Switz.). Monatsh. 81, 111-17 (1950). In an attempt to obtain vitamin A analogs, RCH:CHCMe:CHCH:CH-

CMe:O (I) (R = Me, C₂H₅, CH₂, CH₃, CMe₂; C) was treated with BrMgC₂CH₂:CH₃ (II), giving RCH:CHCMe:CH:CH:CHCMe(OH)C:CHCH:CH₃ (III) which was hydrogenated to RCH:CHCMe:CHCH:CHCMe(OH)CH:CH:CH₃ (IV). However, when it was attempted to rearrange IV to RCH:CHCMe:CHCH:CHCMe:CHCH:CH:CH₂OH, a mixt. of products was obtained instead of the desired compd. II was prep'd. in a special app. by treating BrMgEt (from Mg 1.6 and EtBr 7 g.) with 10 cc. HCl-C₂H₅:CH₂ in ether, adding 7.4 g. I with cooling and stirring, allowing the soln. to warm to room temp., refluxing 3 hrs., adding 50 g. NH₄Cl in 250 cc. water, extg. the aq. layer with ether, drying the ether exts., distg. off the solvent under N *in vacuo*, and distg. the residue (9 g.), in a mol. still to give, as a main fraction, 6 g. III, b. 87-98°, which gave an intensive blue color with the Carr-Price reagent, spectroscopically showed a broad band with its center at 646 m μ , and in the ultraviolet spectrum had ϵ_{max} 23,750 at 290 m μ and 18,650 at 224 m μ . III (2.2 g.) in 60 cc. alc. was hydrogenated at 736 mm. at 17° in 145 min. with 30 mg. 0.7% Pd-CaCO₃ as a catalyst until 1 mole H (174 cc.) was absorbed, the alc. soln. dild. with 5 parts water, extd. with petr. ether, the petr. ether ext. washed with water, dried, the solvent distd. off under N *in vacuo*, and the residue distd., giving as the main fraction IV, b.p. 77-85°, ϵ_{max} 24,850 at 290 m μ (in alc.) and ϵ_{max} 12,000 at 224 m μ . POC₆ (1.13

(over)

(c.) in 7.5 cc. CaH_2N was added dropwise to 1 g. IV in CH_2Cl_2 at -70° and after 4 hrs. at -65 to -70° the soln. was dil. with petr. ether, ice water added, and the org. layer washed successively with dil. HCl , NaHCO_3 , and water, dried, and distd.; the main fraction (V), $b_{20} = 85-96^\circ$, showed absorption bands at 643 and 582 m μ , and gave a blue-coloration with the Carr-Pierce reagent. V was also obtained from IV with POCl_3 in PhMe and pyridine at room temp., I in ligroin at $80-80^\circ$, or with Girard reagent with or without AcOH . V was sep'd. by chromatography on Al_2O_3 into 3 bands, ϵ_{max} 27,800 at 388 m μ (in alc.), 55,250 at 377 m μ (VA), ϵ_{max} 53,200 at 372 m μ (VB), and a non-absorbed fraction (VC). On the basis of the amt. of H absorbed, VA contained 7 double bonds; VB 6, and VC 6. VB, on ozonization, gave no geronic acid but did give α,α -dimethylglutaric acid. A similar expt. was performed with β -ionone (Zalkind, Zonis, and Blochin, C.A. 29, 5819), giving 80% $\text{RCH}=\text{CHCMe}(\text{OEt})\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2$ (VI), absorbing at 402 and 582 m μ . VI was dehydrated with Girard reagent and then with anhyd. (CO_2H), to a compd. b₂₀ 84-85°, ϵ_{max} 27,400 at 330 m μ and 13,500 at 250 m μ , having the formula $\text{R}'\text{CHCH}=\text{CMeC}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2$, where

R' is $\text{Me}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CMeC}(\text{CH}_3)$ or $\text{Me}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CMe}_2$.

W. S. Port

13921* The Use of Complexones in Chemical Analysis.
XI. Gravimetric Determination of Titanium. (In English.)
R. Pribil and P. Schneider. Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical
Communications, v. 15, no. 12, 1951, p. 888-892.
Ethylenediamine tetracetic acid (Complexone) forms stable
complexes with metals, most of which are not precipitated by
ammonium hydroxide. Ti, Be, and U are the few exceptions.
Conditions for precipitation of Ti as Ti hydroxide in the presence
of Fe, Al, etc., were investigated. A simple procedure for
direct quantitative separation of Ti was worked out.

AMERICA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED MAY 1961

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The use of complexes in chemical analysis. XIII. Gravimetric determination of titanium. Rudolf Přibil and Petr Schneider (Charles Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 7-11 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 45, 6120x. — Ti can be quantitatively pptd. with NH₃ in the presence of complexon I [di-Na salt of (HO₂CC₂H₄N(CH₂H₅CO₂H)₂]₂ (I)] from solns. contg. Ti^{IV}, Al, and Fe^{III}. Pptn. is carried out in the cold in the presence of NH₄Cl and requires 0.5-3 hrs. Fe and Al are detd. after the pptn. of Ti(OH)₄ and removal of the complexon with an equiv. amt. of Ca(NO₃)₂. Mn and Cr do not interfere. Analysis of bauxite: Fuse 0.5 g. bauxite with 3 g. Na₂CO₃, dissolve in HCl, remove SiO₂, add the complexon and neutralize the soln. with NH₃. Filter Ti(OH)₄ and ignite to TiO₂. XIV. A survey of some new methods of determination and separation. Rudolf Přibil (Charles Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Ibid.* 45, 7-11.—Applications of I and complexon I [N(CH₂CO₂H)₂] (II) in quant. sepn. of elements are described. Pb is held in complex with I in weakly acidic soln., while other elements are pptd. with H₂S. Detn. of impurities in Pb. From the soln. contg. I in AcOH, only Ag and Tl are pptd. with I⁻ while Pb, Bi, Cu, and Fe^{III} are held in complexes. Be, Ti, and UO₂ are

pptd. with NH₃ from the solns. contg. I. Mn can be sepd. from Ni, Zn, and Co after the pptn. from solns. contg. II, H₂O₂, and Se^{IV}. Ba and Ca are pptd. as BaSO₄ and Ca(CO₃)₂, resp., from solns. contg. I and AcOH. Zn is sepd. from Ni and Mn by (NH₄)₂S pptn. from the solns. contg. II. A soln. contg. Zn, Ni, and Mn is treated with excess NH₃ salt of II, excess (NH₄)₂S 3-5 ml., CdCl₂·HCl, and 0.5 g. NH₄SCN, boiled, allowed to stand 2 hrs., and the ZnS is filtered. Sepn. of Zn from Ni and Co: A soln. of Zn, Ni, and Co is treated with an excess of I, NH₃, and H₂O₂, boiled, cooled, treated with 0.5-1.0 g. NH₄OH·HCl, NH₃, and satd. with H₂S. SeCl₄·ZnS is redissolved and detd. as a pyrophosphate. Sepn. of Zn, Mn, and Co from Ni: A soln. contg. Ni, Co, Zn, or Mn is treated with 0.2-0.5 g. NiH₂H₂O, excess I, 5-10 ml. 10% NH₃, and satd. with H₂S. CoS is pptd. by the addition of CaCl₂ or SrCl₂ and filtered after 30 min. Formation of complexes with I changes the half-wave potentials of metals. This fact is used for masking some elements, and permits the detn. of Tl in the presence of Pb and Cu by the polarographic method. N. Hudlický

SCHNEIDER PETR

✓Preparation of titanium hydride and titanum. Petr Schneider and Fr. Buš (Tesla-Vršovice, Prague). Slabid-M
prony Obzor 14, 284-6(1953). Description of new material for improvement of heat radiation from anodes from materials readily obtainable. Petr Schneider

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Off 8/

STANNETTER, O

✓ 868 Use of complexes in chemical analysis.
XLVIII. Gravimetric determination of thorium.
P. Schneider. Development Div., Tech. Serv., U.S.A.
Prague (Czechoslovakia) Coll. Czech. Chem.
Soc., 1956, 21 (4), 1054-1058 (in English).
Thorium may be pptd from soln containing EDTA
by aq. NH₃ in the presence of 5 to 10 ml of 30%
H₂O₂. The peroxyhydrate ppt. can either be con-
verted into the oxide, or dissolved in HCl and the
Th determined compleximetrically. Although Th
can be separated from L and many cations such as
Fe and Al by a single operation, it cannot be
separated from Ti and the rare earths. The method
was applied to the determination of ThO₂ and Th
in cathodes of fluorinated tungsten. F - S

SCHNEIDER PETR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions

G-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4662

Author : XLVIII. Schneider Petr. XLIX. Malinek, M., Rahak, B.

Title : Utilization of Complexons in Chemical Analysis. XLVIII. Gravimetric Determination of Thorium. XLIX. Gravimetric Determination of Silver and Mercury with Mercaptobenzothiazole in the Presence of Complexon III.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1956, 50, No 1, 81-83; 157-159

Abstract : XLVIII. In ammoniacal media, in the presence of Complexon III, action of H_2O_2 on salts of $Fe(3+)$, Al and Th, brings about a quantitative precipitation of only Th (after 30-60 minutes). Precipitation of Fe and Al does not take place even after several days. On precipitation of Th in the presence of Fe, Al and other elements, the readily filterable precipitate is washed with water, calcined and weighed as ThO_2 . In the presence of 10-fold excess of Al, reprecipitation is utilized. Th can

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry - General Questions

G-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4662

also be determined by the complexometric method, after dissolution of the precipitate in HCl, using pyrocatechol violet as an indicator (RzhKhim, 1955, 5763). In the filtrate Fe is determined gravimetrically, after removal of H_2O_2 by boiling, and precipitation with alkali in the cold. To determine Al, there is added to the filtrate, after removal of H_2O_2 by boiling, an equivalent amount of 0.1 M $Ca(NO_3)_2$, the flocculent precipitate ($AgC_6H_4NCS_2$

or $Hg(C_6H_4NCS_2)_2$) is filtered off through a G3 glass filter, washed with ~ 0.1 N solution of NH_4OH and dried at 110° . On determination of Hg the solution must not be strongly alkaline and the temperature of the solution, during precipitation must be $\leq 90^\circ$. The precipitate if filtered off immediately and dried ≤ 0.5 hour. Determination of Ag and Hg, when both are present, by masking of one of the cations is not

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions

G-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4662

alkalinization with NH_4OH (to phenolphthalein) a slight excess of I is added to the solution maintained at a gentle boil. On stirring at moderate temperature a yellow precipitate is formed and Al is separated quantitatively. Determination of Th is interfered with by Ti and rare earth elements. The method is suitable for the analysis of thorium containing W used in radio engineering.

Communication XLVII, see RzhKhim, 1956, 54744.

Card 4/4

- 12 -

SCHNEIDER PETR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electron and Ion Emission

H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 8656

Author : Schneider Petr

Inst : Tesla Ustrovice, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : Mechanism of Activation of Cathodes Made of Thoriated Tungsten.

Orig Pub : Staboproudý obzor, 1957, 18, No 6, 353-358

Abstract : An investigation is made of the conditions under which it is possible to obtain the maximum thermal emission from a cathode made of thoriated tungsten. It is established that for this purpose it is necessary to control the process carburization, so as to insure the formation of a layer of tungsten carbide W_2C , on the surface of the filament. If the carburization takes place under unfavorable conditions, then the carbide WC is formed on the surface, or else elementary carbon. The carbide WC, owing to its inherent structure, prevents the diffusion of metallic thorium, and the elementary carbon if it is present on the surface of the filament reacts with the metallic thorium, producing the carbide ThC_2 , whose emission cannot be used within the limits of the working temperature. Bibli-

graphy, 5 titles.

Card : 1/1

SCHNEIDER, P.

Is the term karbonovani correct? p. 391. (SLABOPROUDY OBZOR,
Vol. 19, No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

SCHNEIDER, P.; JANKO, J.

"Use of complexons in chemical analysis. L. Colorimetric determination of iron with complexon III. In German."

p. 242 (COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS. SBORNIK CHECKHOSLOVATSKIKH KHMICHESKIKH RABOT. --Praga, Czechoslovaka.)
Vol. 22, No. 1, Feb. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

SCHNEIDER, P.

Chemistry in the technology of transmitting valves. p. 113.

CHEMICKE LISTY. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Chemicky ustav) Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 53, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
uncl.

MITSCHKA, P.; SCHNEIDER, P.

Determining the constants of speed leveling of heterogenous catalytic reactions. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.4:1195-1200 Ap '61.

1. Institut fur theoretische Grundlagen der chemischen Technik,
Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

(Catalysis)

SCHNEIDER, P.; KRAUS, M.; BAZANT, V.

Catalytic dealkylation of alkylaromatic compounds. III. Reaction of kinetics of ethylphenols over an acidic catalyst. Coll Cz chem 26 no.6:1636-1645 Je '61.

1. Institute for Chemical Process Fundamentals, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague.

(Alkyl group) (Ethylphenol)

Z/039/62/023/002/007/007
D286/D305

9,3/20

AUTHOR:

Schneider, Petr, Doctor

TITLE:

An attempt to investigate the properties of vacuum materials at high temperatures with the aid of electron emission

PERIODICAL:

Slaboproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 2, 1962, 102 - 108

TEXT:

The article describes tests made to investigate and compare the emissive properties of various filament materials at high temperatures. For this purpose, an evacuated experimental diode was used with the cathode filament made of the material to be investigated. To obtain a constant vacuum and saturation, the diode was evacuated and degassed at a temperature before thermionic emission started, and a voltage of 1,000 V was applied to the anode. The cathode filament was gradually heated by raising the temperature 30 - 50°C and the emission was measured statically and investigated for a period of two minutes after each temperature elevation. The temperature was measured

Card 1/3

✓ B

Z/039/62/023/002/007/007
D286/D305

An attempt to investigate ...

with an optical micro-pyrometer. The emission at the beginning and the end of each observation interval was recorded and resulting values (emission in mA in dependence of the temperature in °K) were graphically plotted in the semilogarithmic scale. The author describes then the preparation of filaments and the emission characteristics of investigated materials, namely molybdenum, tungsten, rhodium-coated molybdenum, thorium vapor-deposited on molybdenum, thorium vapor-deposited on rhodium-plated molybdenum, thoriaated tungsten, zirconium, silicon, silicon monoxide and silicon dioxide, lanthanum boride, and cerium, scandium and lanthanum oxide. The measured and plotted emission characteristics (spontaneous increase and decrease) were used to evaluate the investigated filament materials. The good agreement of values obtained in parallel tests, especially the conformity of emission inflection points, shows that the described test method is rather immune to secondary influences such as pressure and nature of residual gases, dissociation caused by electron impacts, nonuniformity of cathode coatings, etc. There are 16 figures, 4 tables and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the

Card 2/3

Z/039/62/023/002/007/007

An attempt to investigate ...

D286/D305

English-language publications read as follows: A. Du Bridge-Lee - W. W. Roehr; The Thermionic and Photoelectric Work Functions of Molybdenum. Phys. Rev. 42 (1932), p. 52; J.M. Lafferty; Boride Cathodes. J. Appl. Phys. 22 (1951), p 299.

ASSOCIATION: TESLA Rožnov, n. p., závod Vršovice, vývojové oddělení. (TESLA Rožnov, National Enterprise, Vršovice Branch Plant, Development Department) *B*

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1961

Card 3/3

Z/039/62/023/003/003/004
D291/D304

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

TEXT:

Schneider, Petr, Doctor of Natural Sciences, and
Nares, Premysl, Engineer (deceased)

Evaluation of thoriated tungsten from the viewpoint
of its mechanical properties

Slaboproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 5, 1962, 151-154

The paper describes tests made to investigate the
mechanical properties of thoriated-tungsten filaments.
Thoriated tungsten stocks as low- or high-quality. The tests were
performed with 300 mm long and 0.6 mm diameter filaments, taken from
two different supplies. Prior to the mechanical tests, the specimens were
freed from the protective carbon layer by boiling them in
25% soda lye. All specimens were then carbonized for 2 minutes with
benzene vapor in a hydrogen atmosphere at 2,200°K, and some specimens were subsequently decarbonized (for 2 minutes in hydrogen at

Card 1/3

Z/039/62/023/003/003/004
D291/D304

Evaluation of thoriated tungsten...

2,200°K), and carbonized again with benzene vapor at 2,200°K for periods ranging from 2.5-25 seconds. The filaments, treated by one of these two methods, were fastened horizontally on two supports, spaced at 200 mm, and a little basket was suspended in the middle of the free filament and gradually loaded with buckshot until filament rupture. By weighing the buckshot and measuring the sagging, values could be determined for critical load and elongation. Micro-section surfaces were prepared from each specimen and photomicrographs taken (650 x magnification). While specimens, taken from the first supply, showed rather differing mechanical properties depending on whether they were re-carbonized or not, mechanical properties of all specimens taken from the second supply were similar. The thoriated tungsten could thus be classified into a low-quality group (Supply 1), and a high-quality group (Supply 2). Based on these tests, a simple laboratory method could be developed which permits a quality classification of thoriated tungsten filaments on stock. Two specimens are taken, one of which is tested by the described method after simple carbonization, the other after repeat-

Card 2/3

SHNEIDER, P. [Schneider, P.]; MICHKA, P. [Mitschka, P.]

Determining the constants of Frost's kinetic compensation for catalytic reaction. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.2:458-461 F '62.

1. Institut teoreticheskikh osnov khimicheskikh protsessov,
Ceskoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk, Praha.

2/037/62/000/005-6/025/049
E073/E562

AUTHOR: Schneider, P.

TITLE: On assessing the efficiency of some anti-emission materials for tubes with thoriated tungsten

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, no.5-6, 1962,
603-604

TEXT: Titanium and zirconium silicides are used on grids of tubes with thoriated-tungsten cathodes to reduce grid emission. This paper describes measurements on the emission of the former on molybdenum for temperatures up to 1800°K; TiSi₂ proved to have the lowest emission of the three silicides used. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tesla Rožnov, závod Vršovice, vývojové oddělení,
Praha
(Tesla Rožnov, Vršovice Plant, Development Division,
Prague)

Card 1/1

44629
Z/042/62/000/009/002/002
E192/E382

4.3/20

AUTHOR: Schneider, Petr, Doctor

TITLE: Contribution to the evaluation of some electron emission-inhibiting materials for tubes with thoriated tungsten cathodes

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnicky časopis, no. 9, 1962, 555 - 563

TEXT: This is the first part of the paper, the second part of which appears in the no. 10, 1962 issue of this journal (pp.* 615 - 623). Physical and chemical changes in a mixture of zirconium and graphite with titanium silicides occurring at high temperatures were investigated. The electrical properties of these materials were also studied under simple laboratory conditions. Special vacuum diodes were used for determining the emission-inhibiting properties of the materials, while the temperature of the cathodes was varied. An optical pyrometer was used for measuring the cathode temperature. It was found that the most successful anti-emissive substances were a mixture of Zr + C and titanium disilicide ($TiSi_2$). A method of preparing Zr + C suspension was developed. The suspension is prepared from 140 g dry Zr powder and 60 g of dry, pure and

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Z/042/62/000/009/002/002

E192/E382

Contribution to

finely-ground graphite. 750 ml. of 3% solution of polystyrene in toluene is added to this mixture and the suspension is ground in a porcelain crucible for up to 120 h. The resulting material is used for spraying the grids of the vacuum power tubes in order to reduce their emission. $TiSi_2$ is also used for coating Mo grids of vacuum tubes but the coating is carried out cataphoretically. The suspension for this is prepared as follows: 230 ml. of distilled methyl alcohol is mixed with 0.115 g $Al(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ and 2-4 g of fine $TiSi_2$; a cylindrical anode of Al sheet, furnished with leads, is inserted into the vessel containing the mixture and an electromagnetic mixer is provided; the suspension is mixed for 10 min before coating. The Zr + C mixture was tested on the grids of power triodes such as RD2XJ, RD20XF, RD20XL and so on. Practically no electron emission was observed at the grids when this emission-inhibiting material was employed. The suspension of $TiSi_2$ was used for coating the grids of smaller tubes, in particular - in beam tetrodes. Again, the thermal emission from the grids was almost entirely suppressed.

Card 2/3

Contribution to

Z/042/62/000/009/002/002
E192/E382

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tesla Rožnov, n.p., závod Vršovice, Praha-Vršovice
(Tesla Rožnov, n.p. Vršovice Works, Prague-Vršovice)

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1962

Card 3/3

44632
Z/042/62/000/010/004/00
E192/E382

9.3/70
AUTHOR:

Schneider, Petr, Doctor

TITLE:

Contribution to the evaluation of some electron emission-inhibiting materials for tubes with thoriated tungsten cathodes

PERIODICAL:

Elektrotechnický časopis, no. 10, 1962, 615 - 623

TEXT:

This is the second part of the paper, the first part of which was published in the no. 9, 1962 issue of this journal (pp. 555-563). Physical and chemical changes in a mixture of zirconium and graphite with titanium were investigated. The silicides occurring at high temperatures were also studied. Special vacuum diodes were used under simple laboratory conditions of these materials were also studied. An optical pyrometer was used for determining the temperature of the cathodes was varied. An optical pyrometer was used for measuring the cathode temperature. It was found that the most successful anti-emissive substances. It was found that the most titanium disilicide ($TiSi_2$). A method of preparing $Zr + C$ and suspension was developed. The suspension is prepared from

Card 1/3 * Z/042/62/000/009/002

... so on. Practically grids of min. suspensions when this emission-tubes, in particular - in beam Card 2/3 * Z/042/62/000/009/002

Contribution to

Z/042/62/000/010/004/004
E192/E382

There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tesla Rožnov, závod Vršovice, Praha
(Tesla Rožnov, Vršovice Works, Prague)

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1962

Card 3/3

SCHNEIDER, Petr, dr.

Determining the quantity of barium evaporated from getters.
Slaboproudny obzor 23 no.11:663-664 N '62.

KOCHLOEFL, K.; SCHNEIDER, P.; BAZANT, V.

Examination of the composition of lignite tar fraction with Sdp.
220-280°C. Part 1: Hydrocarbons forming inclusion compounds with
urea. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2090-2101 S '62.

Theoretical Fundamentals of Chem. Technology
1. Institut für theoretische Grundlagen der chemischen Technik,
Tschechoslovakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

KOCHLOEFL, K.; SCHNEIDER, P.; RERICHA, R.; BAZANT, V.

Investigation of the composition of lignite-tar fraction at
Sdp. 220-280°C. Pt. 2. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 12:3362-3381 D '63.

1. Institut fur theoretische Grundlagen der chemischen Technik,
Tschechoslovakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

SCHNEIDER, P.; KOCHLOEFL, K.; BAZANT, V.

Investigation of the composition of lignite-tar fraction at
Sdp. 220-280°C. Pt. 3. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 12:3382-3391 D '63.

1. Institut für theoretische Grundlagen der chemischen
Technik, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften,
Prag.

SCHNEIDER, P.; MITSCHKA, P.

Effect of internal diffusion on catalytic reactions. Pt.1.
Coll Cz Chem 30 no.1:146-157 Ja '65.

1. Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals of the Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted May 7, 1964.

KUNIČEK, Fr., Dr.

Application of some antiemission substances for electron tubes
with cathodes from thoriated tungsten. Sbor vek elektrotech
4:134-212, 1964.

1. Tesla Roznov National Enterprise, Branch Vrsovice, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SCHNEIDER, P; MITSCHKA, P

Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague-
Suchdol - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical
Communications, No 3, March 1966, pp 1205-1213

"Effect of internal diffusion on catalytic
reactions. Part 3; Effect of particle shape
on reaction with Langmuir-Hinshelwood type
of kinetics."

RUMUNIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals.
Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 24458

Author : Mairovici, C., Schneider, R.

Inst : AS Rumania.

Title : Problems Involved in the Preparation and in
the Filling of Ampules of Sodium Morrhuate.

Orig Pub : Studii si certari stient. Acad. RPR Fil.
Cluj, Ser. I, 1955, 6, No 1-2, 139-143

Abstract : Sodium morrhuate (I) is a sodium salt
of the saturated fatty acids derived from
cod-liver oil. Described is the method of
preparation of I, derived by the authors,
that results in a high product yield and

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H-83

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology: Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals.
Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khiniya, No 7, 1959, 24458

satisfactory purity suitable for therapeutic purposes. A stable 5 percent water solution of I is suitable for injections. Experiments conducted with I at the Kluzha clinic revealed that this preparation is a sclerosizing agent of good quality employed for the enlargement of veins. It produces stable and painless effects. --
L. Mikhel'son

Card : 2/2

SCHNEIDER, SZ.

Vibration pressures in aqueducts. p.272.

VIZUGYI KÖZLEMÉNYEK. HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING. Budapest, Hungary. No. 2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

SCHNEIDER, Szilard, okleveles gépész mérnök

Pipelines with dashpot and standpipe. Vizugyi kozl no.4:513-519
'61.

1. Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat Vizellatas Szakosztalyanak
iranyito tervezose.

SCHNEIDER, Szilard, okleveles gépeszmérnök

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